DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 319 038 CS 010 099

AUTHOR	Streb, Judith A.
TITLE	Reading: Practice Book 6--Practice in Basic Reading Skills.
REPORT NO	ELP-933; ISBN-0-88309-933-0
PUB DATE	84
NOTE	100p.; For other books in this series, see CS 010 093-098.
AVAILABLE FROM	Essential Learning Products, 2300 W. Fifth Ave., P.O. Box 2607, Columbus, OH 43216-2607 ($2.50).
PUB TYPE	Books (010) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Intermediate Grades; *Learning Activities; Programed Instructional Materials; Reading Assignments; *Reading Comprehension; *Reading Instruction; Reading Materials; Skill Development; *Study Skills; *Vocabulary Development
IDENTIFIERS	Reading Concepts

ABSTRACT

The reading exercises in this workbook cover the general areas of vocabulary development; study skills; comprehension skills; and reading in the content areas. The latter consists of reading materials divided into four major sections: social studies, science, mathematics, and literature. The vocabulary skills include working with synonyms, antonyms, homophones, figures of speech, similes, and metaphors. The workbook also introduces the student to specialized vocabulary, such as newspaper jargon and mathematical terms. An answer key is provided. (SG)

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READING

Practice Book 6

Practice in basic reading skills

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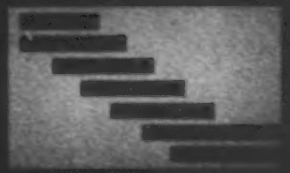

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READING

Practice Book

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Elementary Teacher and Author

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INTRODUCTION

Reading should be an enjoyable experience, but success in reading does require practice of skills.

Parents and teachers who use this book must consider the unique abilities and needs of each child completing the exercises. It is important to have the child work at his or her own rate. The chart on the cover of the book indicates the range of grade levels of the students who might use this book, depending on their particular situations. The importance of matching the child to the appropriate reading material cannot be stressed enough.

The reading exercises in this book cover the general areas of vocabulary development, study skills, comprehension skills, and reading in the content areas.

The vocabulary skills include working with synonyms, antonyms, homophones, figures of speech, similes, and metaphors. The reader is also introduced to specialized vocabulary, such as newspaper jargon and mathematical terms.

The pages devoted to study skills can help a child make use of reading skills in many practical ways. Looking at detailed pictures and time lines, reporting the news, and using charts will help in content area reading, and will promote reading independence.

Practice with dictionary and encyclopedia skills, using the library, and reading maps help to develop "lifetime skills," those skills which a child needs in order to function successfully at home, in school, and as an adult.

The selections in the comprehension section are a mixture of fictional and factual material. Each short selection is followed by various activities providing practice for the different comprehension skills. Whatever type of reading is being done, comprehension is the ability to integrate all of one's reading skills. In completing these activities, the reader must draw upon past experience and/or knowledge to aid in interpreting what is presently being read. The reader must understand vocabulary as well as

mentally organize the material in some way for further understanding, and in some cases, depending upon the material, think about the material in a new way.

Reading in the content areas consists of reading material divided into four major content areas. These areas are Social Studies, Science, Mathematics, and Literature. Children are confronted with this type of information daily whether it be in a textbook, at home, in conversation, or in a newspaper or magazine. Thus, it is important that children understand the world around them. Reading in the content areas can awaken, broaden, and satisfy their interests in the world. Such reading will provide knowledge and expose children to the related vocabulary in the different subject areas and at the same time develop a wide range of comprehension skills.

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10 Suffixes
11 Word meaning in context
12 Synonyms and antonyms
13 Homophones
14 Word meaning in context
15 Newspaper jargon
16 Using adjectives

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Vocabulary

Each sentence contains a figure of speech that helps the reader understand the meaning of the sentence.
Find the meaning of each underlined figure of speech. Write its letter in the blank.

a. missing school without good reason
b. just barely escaped
c. just like his dad
d. in trouble
e. left a place that was unpleasant
f. very quickly
g. from someone who knows
h. so interested he could not move

1. Mr. Lee likes to call his son a chip off the old block. _____
2. When the sun came out, I was dressed for the beach in the wink of an eye. _____
3. During the week, fifty homesick campers flew the coop. _____
4. After playing hooky, Janet was in hot water at school. _____ _____
5. The villagers escaped the flood by the skin of their teeth. _____
6. I got my information straight from the horse's mouth. _____
7. Steve was glued to his chair during the movie. _____

Vocabulary

A simile uses *as* or *like* to compare two things.
Example: He is as strong as an ox.
Chris waddled like a duck in her heavy snowsuit.

A metaphor compares two things without using *as* or *like*.
Example: She is a snail when it comes to work.
This road is a snake at night.

Underline the similes and metaphors in the following sentences. Put an **S** in the blank if the phrase is a simile, and an **M** in the blank if the phrase is a metaphor.

1. Grandfather was a sly fox, but he couldn't outsmart Grandma. _____
2. Our little car squeaked like a mouse as we drove along the road. _____
3. When it comes to doing math, Matt is a walking calculator. _____
4. Calvin, our dog, is a quivering mass of jelly when he hears thunder. _____

Write two sentences of your own: the first one with a simile and the second one with a metaphor.

1. _____

2. _____

10

Read the paragraphs carefully and answer the questions.

Vocabulary

Every summer spectators line the roads of France, especially where there are difficult climbs, dizzying descents, hairpin curves, and dangerous turns. Millions are glued to their television sets in the evening to watch the final minutes of the day's run, when the riders seem to get their second wind and make a dash for the finish line.

What's all the excitement? It is the Tour de France—the most strenuous, grueling bicycle race in the world. It is to France what the World Series is to the United States.

1. The word *spectator* has the root word *spec*, which means "to see," and it has the suffix *or*, which means "one who." Can you tell what the word *spectator* means?

_____

2. Find the antonym for *a climb*.

_____

3. In the dictionary, the word *line* has the following meanings:
   a. to cover or fit on the inner side of something: *walls lined with bookcases*
   b. to furnish; to fill: *to line one's pockets*
   c. something arranged along a line, especially a straight line: *a line of trees*

Write the letter of the meaning of *line* as it was used in the sentence, ". . . spectators *line* the roads of France. . . ." _____

4. In the second paragraph, find the synonym for the word *grueling*. Write it on the line.

_____

Vocabulary

The suffix **ist** means "one who."
The suffix **logy** means "study of."

A graphologist is one who studies handwriting.
An entomologist is one who studies insects.
A pathologist is one who studies diseases.
An ornithologist is one who studies birds.
A paleontologist is one who studies fossils.
A meteorologist is one who studies the weather.

Write the name of the person who would most likely write each of the following books.

1. _____ Research Studies on Heart Disease
2. _____ Analyzing Different Handwriting Styles
3. _____ The Life Cycle of the Monarch Butterfly
4. _____ Prehistoric Life Recorded in Fossils
5. _____ Cloud Formations during Winter Storms
6. _____ Migration Patterns of the Canadian Goose

Read the paragraph and then underline the answers to the questions.

Vocabulary

We usually think of the earth as quite solid and immovable. After all, what could be more stable than a continent! For many years scientists believed that the shape and positions of the lands and seas have always been about the same as they are today. Now they are not so sure. Today many geologists think that the face of the earth has been rearranged many times in the geologic past. It seems that seas and glaciers once covered much of what is now warm, dry land. And even the continents appear to have changed positions from time to time.

1. In the first sentence of the paragraph, "immovable" means _____.
   - **a. capable of being moved**
   - **b. not capable of being moved**
   - **c. easily moved from one place to another**

2. What is being described as being *immovable*?
   - **a. the earth**
   - **b. geologists**
   - **c. glaciers**

3. Scientists believe that the face of the earth has been *rearranged*. This means that _____.
   - **a. scientists believe that the earth is in a different orbit**
   - **b. scientists believe that the positions of lands and seas have changed**
   - **c. scientists have discovered new continents on the earth**

4. In the paragraph the "geologic past" refers to _____.
   - **a. social events of the past**
   - **b. the movement of the earth within the past five years**
   - **c. the movement of the earth over the past 100 years or more**

Vocabulary

Synonyms are words that have the same meaning.
Antonyms are words that have the opposite meanings.
Homophones are words that sound alike, but have different meanings and may have different spellings.

Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

Nearly 170 million miles from Earth, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, is the asteroid belt. It is a doughnut-shaped ring of thousands of small worlds revolving, like the planets, around the Sun. Asteroids are sometimes called "minor planets" because, compared to Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and the others, they are very small. The biggest one, Ceres, is just over 600 miles across.

1. Rewrite the phrase *minor planets* using a synonym for *minor.*

_____

2. Rewrite the phrase using an antonym for *minor.*

_____

3. Complete the following sentence. Use the homophones *minor* and *miner.*

   The coal _____ thought he had only made a _____ discovery when he found the abandoned mine.

4. *Asteroid* comes from the Greek word *aster,* meaning *star.* What other words do you know that come from the word *aster?*

_____

_____

Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

Vocabulary

All spiders have venom for killing their prey. The female black widow spider's venom is especially dangerous to people. It attacks the nerves and the muscles that those nerves control. The black widow spider's poison is fifteen times stronger than rattlesnake poison, but, of course, a little spider cannot make very much.

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and sometimes different spellings.

Some examples of homophones are *alter* and *altar*, *stair* and *stare*, *beech* and *beach*.

1. In the first sentence, *prey* means a *victim, or someone about to be eaten.* Write a homophone for *prey*. _____

2. Write a sentence using the homophones *prey* and *pray*.

_____

3. Circle the word *course* in the paragraph. A homophone for *course* is *coarse*, which means *rough or harsh*. Use these homophones to complete the sentences.
   a. Of _____ I will help you with the project.
   b. The _____ wood will need to be sanded.

Vocabulary

Read the myth of Tantalus. Then underline the answers to the questions.

Tantalus was sent to Hades (the land of the dead), where he was forced to stand up to his chin in water. He had a terrible thirst, but when he bent over to drink, the water would disappear. As he stood in the water, a huge stone hung over his head, ready to fall on him at any moment. Fruit and grapes dangled from a branch just above him. Tantalus was very hungry, but whenever he tried to grab some fruit, it was blown out of reach by a wind.

Even though Tantalus was a son of Zeus, the most powerful of all the Greek gods, he was punished by Zeus for his crimes. Tantalus had stolen Zeus's favorite golden dog, and he had taken ambrosia (food of the gods) and nectar (drink of the gods) and shared them with mortals. The word *tantalize* comes from the story of Tantalus.

Underline the best answer to each question.

1. According to the story, *tantalize* must mean _____ .

   a. to tease by keeping something that is desired out of reach
   b. to grab for something when feeling very hungry
   c. a powerful Greek god

2. A *tantalizer* is a person who tantalizes another. Who was a tantalizer in the story?

   a. Apollo b. Zeus c. Tantalus

3. Tantalus had a terrible thirst. In the sentence, *terrible* means _____ .

   a. frightening b. horrible
   c. great, extreme

4. Fruit and grapes dangled from a branch above Tantalus. A synonym for *dangled* is _____ .

   a. hung b. shook c. fell

Newspaper Jargon

Vocabulary

Column A lists some parts of a newspaper. Column B describes some items you would find in the paper. Match the letters in column B with the numbers in column A.

A	B
____ 1. headline	a. want ads describing job openings and items for sale
____ 2. byline	b. news concerning the town or city you live in
____ 3. local news	c. news of social events
____ 4. editorial	d. an article expressing the opinion of the editor
____ 5. national news	e. news of sports events
____ 6. letters	f. news concerning national events
____ 7. obituaries	g. the title of a newspaper article
____ 8. society page	h. notices of death
____ 9. sports page	i. a line by a newspaper article that gives the author's name
____ 10. classified ads	j. mail to the editor from readers who give their opinions on different issues

Vocabulary

Read each of the following situations. Write the letter of the adjective that best describes the underlined noun.

1. Jake wore a smile when his classmate won the contest, but inside he felt very jealous.

   Jake's smile was _____.

   a. broad b. false c. plastic

2. The tea was served in cups made of fine white china with handpainted pink rosebuds.

   The teacups are _____.

   a. delicate b. breakable c. useful

3. The gymnast practices every day for eight hours to condition herself for the upcoming competition.

   The gymnast is _____.

   a. healthy b. strong c. determined

4. The behavior of the young man convinced the employer that he could handle the responsibility of the job.

   The young man's behavior was _____.

   a. old-fashioned b. mature c. silly

5. The contents of the solution will make a person ill if swallowed.

   The solution's contents are _____.

   a. harmful b. bitter c. distasteful

6. Since breathing is a function necessary for life, healthy lungs are important to the body.

   The function of breathing is _____.

   a. basic b. usual c. vital

Guide words are the two words you see on the top of each page in the dictionary. The first guide word is the first main entry on the page. The second one is the last main entry on the page.
If **leaf** and **least** appear at the top of the page, all the words that fall in alphabetical order between **leaf** and **least** will be on this page.
Look at these guide words and the words that are listed under them. Put an X next to the words that would be included between the guide words.

leaf—least

lead	_____	league	_____	leave	_____	lean	_____
leapfrog	_____	ledge	_____	legal	_____	length	_____
leaky	_____	leather	_____	leash	_____	learner	_____

reversible—reward

revise	_____	reverse	_____	review	_____	retreat	_____
ride	_____	revive	_____	revolve	_____	revisit	_____
return	_____	revenge	_____	riddle	_____	rewrite	_____

Study Skills

Look up each of these main entries in a dictionary. Next to each word write the guide words that appear at the top of the page.

1. pizza _____
2. eastern _____
3. wigwam _____
4. yodel _____
5. newt _____
6. shark _____
7. Airedale _____
8. blossom _____
9. squeeze _____
10. eel _____

Write the following words in alphabetical order.

elephant
waffle
collie
freckles
pirates
vowel
blockade
alarm

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

These are sample entries from a dictionary. Look them over carefully, and you will see that the dictionary tells you more than just the meaning of a word.

Use the information on this page to answer the questions.

1. The two main entries are _____ and _____.
2. Each word is divided into _____.
3. What part of the definition shows how the word is pronounced?

   _____

4. What abbreviation tells you that the entry words are nouns? _____
5. *Etymology* means the history of a word. Which entry gives an etymology?

   _____

6. Which entry shows how to use the word in a sentence?

   _____

7. What abbreviation shows you that the plural form of a word is given?

   _____

Study Skills A table of contents lists the chapters of a book and tells what pages the chapters begin on. Use this table of contents to answer the questions.

LEWIS CARROLL

Chapter I

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson 5

Chapter II

Teacher, Photographer, Church Deacon 24

Chapter III

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland 36

Chapter IV

Dodgson Becomes Lewis Carroll 39

Chapter V

Jabberwock, Jubjub Bird and Bandersnatch 44

1. Lewis Carroll wrote about some very strange creatures. In which chapter could you read about them? _____
2. Which chapter tells about his most famous book? _____
3. This author's real name was not Lewis Carroll. Can you tell what it was by looking at this Table of Contents? _____
4. Look at the page numbers. Which chapter is shortest? _____
5. Which chapter is longest? _____
6. If you wanted to know when Charles Lutwidge Dodgson changed his name, where would you look? _____

This is an index for a book about Beatrix Potter. She was an artist and author who wrote books for children. Her most famous book is *The Tale of Peter Rabbit.* Use this index to answer the questions.

Appley Dapply's Nursery Rhymes, 46

Bertram, 9–12, 17, 26

Drawing and painting, 34, 36, 37–39

Governess, 38, 40–44

London, 7, 9–15

The Tale of Peter Rabbit, 44–47

Summer vacations, 12–15

1. On what pages will you find out about the city in England where Beatrix was born?

_____

2. Every summer Beatrix's family rented a home in the country. What pages tell about this?

_____

3. How many pages in this book tell about Beatrix's younger brother, Bertram? _____

4. Beatrix spent much of her time alone. What pages might tell about her hobbies?

_____

5. Where would you find out about her most famous book? _____

6. Where would you find out about another one of her books? _____

7. How many pages tell about her German governess? _____

Study Skills Listed below are the table of contents and part of the index of a book about famous artists.

Table of Contents

I Andrew Wyeth/American Artist 3
Marguerite Buranelli

II Frederic Remington: Artist of the Old West 12
Suzanne Bauman

III Pablo Picasso/His Early Years 20
Nancy White

IV Grandma Moses: A Life Story Told in Pictures 27
Paul A. Witty, Ph.D.

V Claude Monet/French Artist 34
R. Linfield Lowe

Index

"Bringing in the Maple Sugar," 29
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, 7, 9–11
"Christina's World," 11
"Coming and Going of the Pony Express," 15
Horses, sketches of, 14, 16
Monet, Claude, 34–42
Moses, Grandma, 27–33
"Old Guitarist," 24
Paris, France, 35
Picasso, Pablo, 20–26
  Rose Period, 22
Remington, Frederic, 12–19
"Waterlilies," 37
Wyeth, Andrew, 3–11

Answer these questions about the table of contents and the index.

1. As you look through a book, where do you find the table of contents?

_____

2. Where is the index located? _____

3. "Waterlilies" is the name of a painting. If you didn't know who painted it, where could you look to find out?

_____

4. To find out who wrote the chapter about Grandma Moses, where would you look?

_____

5. One artist lives in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. What pages does the index tell you to turn to?

_____

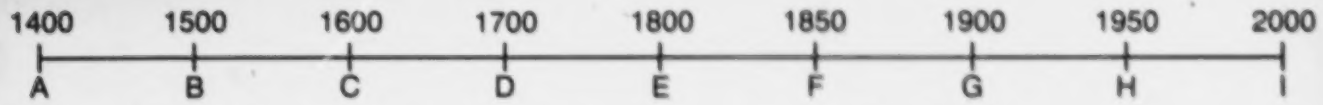
6. A table of contents and an index are different in many ways. Describe at least two ways.

_____

_____

Study Skills

Look at this time line carefully. It begins with the year 1400 (A) and ends with the year 2000 (I).



After each of the following statements, tell where the events would fall on the time line.

For example, the next Olympics will be held in 1988. That date would fall between points H and I on the time line.

1. Columbus discovered America in 1492. _____
2. The Lewis and Clark Expedition found a route to the Pacific in 1804. _____
3. Henry Hudson explored what is now Hudson Bay in 1610. _____
4. The Civil War began in 1861 and ended in 1865. _____
5. American astronauts landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. _____
6. Marie Curie received the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1911. _____

Make a time line of your own, beginning with the year you were born. Include at least four important events that have happened to you, your family, your friends, your city or state, the country, and/or the world.

Use this space to describe the events and tell when they occurred.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

Study Skills

Many libraries use a system of numbers and subjects to group books together. This is called the Dewey Decimal System.

Numbers	Subjects
000–099	General Works (encyclopedias, books about books)
100–199	Philosophy & Psychology (thinking and writing about oneself)
200–299	Religion
300–399	Social Sciences (thinking and writing about other people)
400–499	Linguistics (language)
500–599	Science
600–699	Applied Science (using what we know about science)
700–799	Art and Recreation (using leisure time to paint, dance, sing, etc.)
800–899	Literature
900–999	History, Geography, Biography

Every book in the library has a call number. The number usually includes the author's initial and the exact number of the book.

Complete the activity found on the next page, using book titles and call numbers.

Listed below are some book titles, authors, and call numbers. Look at each call number carefully and then write the subject of the book in the space provided.

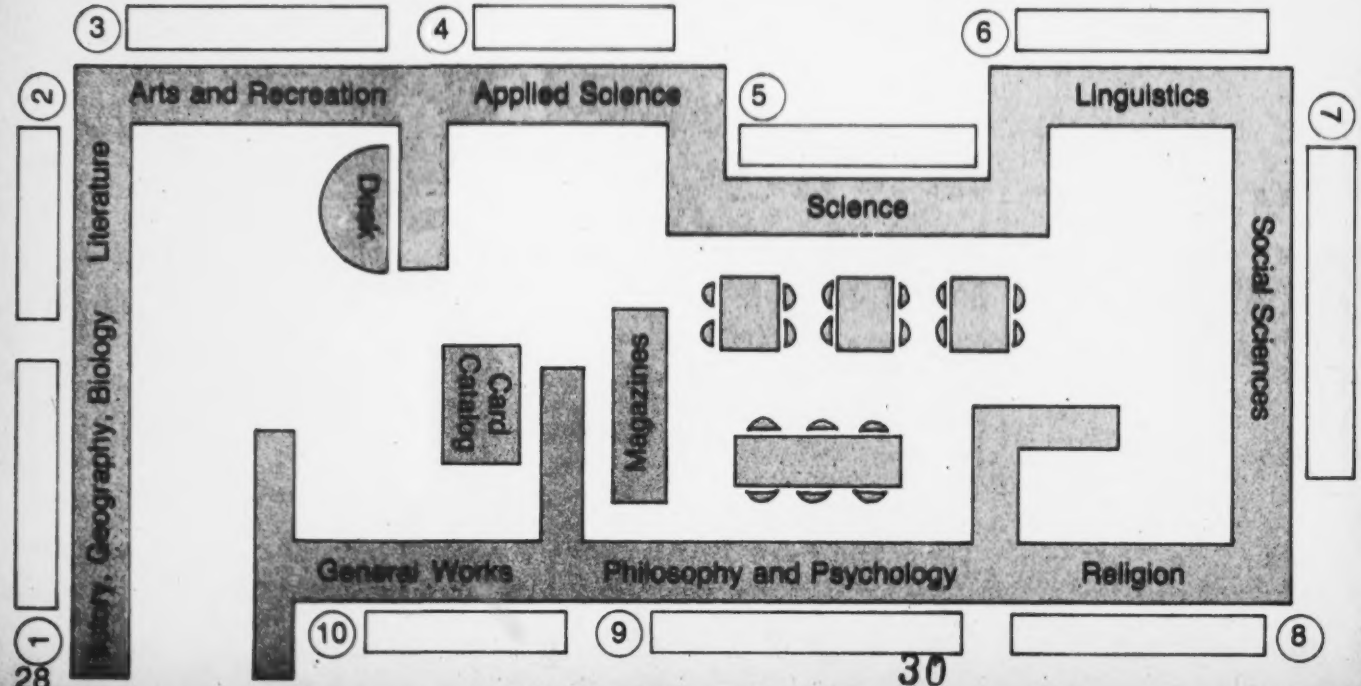
1. *Dance for the Very Young* by Rosa Keller, 732 K _____
2. *Learning Modern French* by Edgar Barrett, 467 B _____
3. *Faith Will Guide Us* by Arnold B. Nicholas, 214.2 N _____
4. *Mohammed Ali* by Gary Clarke, 938.41 C _____
5. *The New Book of Knowledge*, Grolier, Inc., 068 _____

These new books have just come into the library. Write the name of the subject each title comes under.

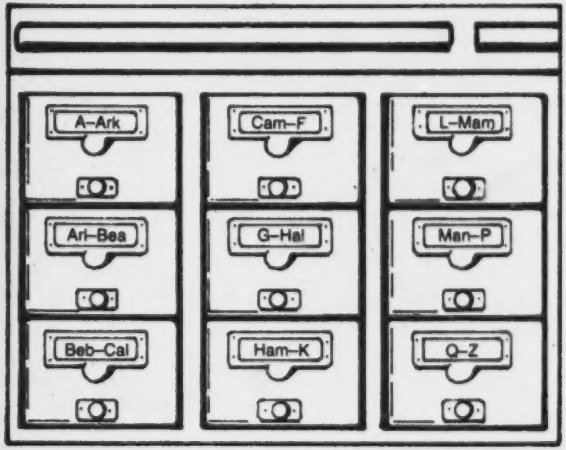
1. *Favorite Poetry from India* by Ramesh Patel _____
2. *How America Got to the Moon First* by Peter L. Zimmerman _____
3. *Creatures of the Sea* by Jill R. Stephens _____
4. *America: 200 Years of Freedom* by C.W. McKenzie _____

Study Skills

Below is a diagram of a library floor plan. Each of the ten sections of the library is clearly labeled. In the box by the name of each section write the missing Dewey Decimal System numbers for that section. Use the information on the previous two pages.



Each drawer of the card catalog is labeled with guide letters that tell what cards are in the drawer. Each book in the library has three cards in the card catalog: one filed under the author's name, one filed under the title of the book, and one filed under the subject.



1. If you were looking for a book called *Bigfoot and Other Mysteries,* in which drawer would you look?

   _____

2. When you want to read one of Marguerite Henry's books, you look in drawer _____.

3. Where would you look for books about science fiction?

   _____

4. To find a biography of Babe Ruth, you would look in drawer _____.

5. Every book in the library will have three cards in this card catalog. You can find a book if you know its subject, _____, or _____.

Study Skills

These three cards were taken from the card catalog in a library.

534 Burke, Catherine
B Jungle home; pictures by the author.
Jefferson Press [1981]
226 p illus.
Detailed account of the author's two-year study of apes, their family structures, and their changing environment.

1

Jungle home
534 Burke, Catherine
B Jungle home; pictures by the author.
Jefferson Press [1981]
226 p illus.
Detailed account of the author's two-year study of apes, their family structures, and their changing environment.

2

Apes
534 Burke, Catherine
B Jungle home; pictures by the author.
Jefferson Press [1981]
226 p illus.
Detailed account of the author's two-year study of apes, their family structures, and their changing environment.

I Jungle Home I illus. II Title
QH502.14 534

3

Look on the next page and answer some questions about these cards.

The three cards from the card catalog all refer to the same book.

1. What is the title of the book? _____

2. Who is the author? _____

3. Describe what the book is about. _____

_____

4. How would you know where to find this book in the library? _____

_____

5. Which card is the title card? _____
   The author card? _____ The subject card? _____

6. What other information is on these cards? _____

_____

_____

Study Skills

These two articles are about the same discovery. One was written by a reporter for the newspaper, and the other was written by the boy who made the discovery. Read them both.

Dragons Found Beneath City

Police report that two fire-breathing dragons and four dinosaurs, thought to be extinct, have been discovered living under the streets of Harrison, North Dakota.

The discovery was made by 12-year-old Sam Turner shortly before noon on Saturday. Although Sam's brother first hinted that there might be dinosaurs and dragons beneath the street, it was Sam who decided to see for himself. Sam and his brother, Desmond, live on 81st Street in Harrison.

Scientists have hailed this as the greatest discovery of the twentieth century. They are searching the area carefully, hoping to find more specimens.

The dragons and dinosaurs are reported to be in good health, having eaten the leaves and branches that had fallen into the storm sewers over the years. They have been moved to the Fargo Zoo, where scientists will study them more closely.

My Brother Desmond

On the side of the street near our house is a very deep, square hole with iron bars over it. My brother Desmond told me it was a special kind of underground cage. He said dragons and dinosaurs were kept down there.

When I told him that the dinosaurs had died a long time ago and there were no such things as dragons, he said, "A lot of people think so, because they never come out of their underground cages. You can't see them because it's so dark down there."

One day I saw a man with a truck next to the hole. A long hose was attached to the truck, and the end of it was down inside the hole. I asked the man if he wasn't afraid of the dragons and dinosaurs.

"There are no dragons or dinosaurs, kid," he said. "I'm just cleaning leaves and gravel out of this storm sewer."

When I told Desmond, he said, "The man didn't want you to be scared. What he was really doing was feeding the dragons and dinosaurs!"

That's when I decided to look for myself.

A newspaper article should tell *who*, *what*, *when*, and *where* something happened.

1. Which article is probably the newspaper article? _____

2. What person is the *who* in this article? _____

3. What things are the *what*? _____

   The *when*? _____ The *where*? _____

4. Which article is told in the first person? _____

5. Which one provides more personal background information that leads to the discovery? _____

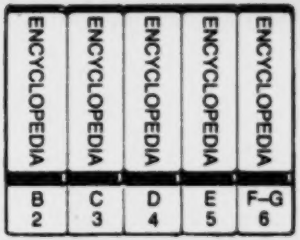
6. If newspaper reporters did not stick to the facts, but just reported people's opinions and stories that couldn't be proven, what problems might this cause?

_____

_____

Study Skills

The encyclopedia can help you find information about people, places, things, events, and ideas.



1. If you needed information on earthquakes, which volume of the encyclopedia would you use? _____

If you opened the encyclopedia to the article on earthquakes, the pages might look something like this:

EARTHQUAKE

EARTHQUAKE

Why Earthquakes Occur.

EARTHWORM

Location of Earthquakes.

Damage by Earthquakes.

EARTHSHINE. See Moon.

EARTHWORM

2. What is the first entry on these two pages of the encyclopedia?

_____

3. What is the last entry on these two pages?

_____

4. How many entries are on these pages? _____

5. How many different subsections are found under EARTHQUAKE? _____

6. If you want to find information about earthshine, what will you have to look under in the encyclopedia? 36

On a bright spring morning in Washington State a mountain exploded. Its side split open and spilled tons of rock and snow in a great landslide. A blast of hot gas exploded from the side of the mountain and swept down the slope, destroying everything in its path. A huge black cloud rose high above, blocking out the morning sun. It was 8:32 A.M. on May 18, 1980. The mountain was Mount St. Helens, a volcano.

Answer the questions.

1. Put an **X** next to the sentence that tells the main idea of the paragraph.

   a. _____ Mount St. Helens is in Washington State.
   b. _____ Volcanoes usually erupt in spring.
   c. _____ The eruption of Mount St. Helens was violent.

2. Write a title for the paragraph.

   _____

3. Write the following details that support the main idea.

   What happened? _____

   When did it happen? _____

   Where did it happen? _____

4. Circle the ideas that you can conclude from the paragraph.

   a. Mount St. Helens is snow-covered.
   b. Hot gas and rock explode from volcanoes.
   c. Mount St. Helens is a vacation resort.
   d. Volcanoes usually erupt in the morning hours.
   e. Mount St. Helens is an active volcano.

Comprehension

Read the following paragraphs and underline the answers to the questions.

John Cage has made music out of whistles and decks of playing cards and pouring water, all mixed with piano and radio sounds. He's used tin cans and the roar of a lion together. He's used seashells. He's used cactus plants to tap on. He's used flowerpots and electric buzzers.

He's even blended the reading of poetry, the chatter of people talking, and movies shown against the walls and ceiling of a theater. Such events are called "happenings."

1. Underline the sentence that tells the main idea.
   - a. **The cactus is a musical plant.**
   - b. **John Cage uses ordinary things to make musical "happenings."**
   - c. **John Cage's "happenings" usually have lions as a part of the program.**

2. Write a good title for the paragraphs.

---

3. Underline the meaning of the word *blended* as it is used in the second paragraph.
   - a. **mixed by machine**
   - b. **combined**
   - c. **separated**

4. Put an **X** by those sentences that tell something that you can conclude about John Cage from the reading selection.
   - a. **John Cage is a musician.**
   - b. **John Cage is creative.**
   - c. **John Cage likes to talk to people.**
   - d. **John Cage finds many uses for ordinary things.**

Read the paragraph carefully and underline the answers to the questions.

Comprehension

Susan is a twelve-year-old with an unusual hobby—paleontology, the study of fossils.

About a half-hour's drive from Susan's home are some clay hills where she finds interesting plant fossils. These are the remains of the leaves, stems, bark, and seeds of prehistoric plants.

About 300 million years ago this region in Illinois was a swamp. The swamp was filled with ferns and trees. Some of the trees grew to heights of 100 feet. The ferns grew up to 50 feet tall; some of their leaves were as large as Susan.

You too can find fossils. Look in such places as strip mines, construction sites, cliffs, and dry riverbeds. But be cautious, and always go with an adult!

1. Susan's unusual hobby is _____ .
   - **a. ecology**
   - **b. astronomy**
   - **c. paleontology**

2. Paleontology is _____ .
   - **a. the study of prehistoric animals**
   - **b. the study of fossils**
   - **c. the study of plant life**

3. The prehistoric plants that Susan found fossils of were _____ plants of today.
   - **a. larger than**
   - **b. smaller than**
   - **c. the same size as**

4. Circle the names of the ideal places to look for fossils.
   - **a. cliffs**
   - **b. strip mines**
   - **c. volcanoes**
   - **d. dry riverbeds**
   - **e. sand dunes**
   - **f. construction sites**

5. Fossils are important to scientists because they _____ .
   - **a. give us information about prehistoric life**
   - **b. make good paperweights**
   - **c. are very expensive to buy**

Comprehension

Read the paragraph and underline the answers to the questions.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in the little town of Tampico, Illinois, on February 6, 1911. His father, Jack, was a shoe salesman who worked hard to make a good life for his family. But Jack Reagan never made more than fifty dollars a week, and the family was often short of money. Ronald's mother, Nelle, managed to keep the family close and happy. "I realise now, looking back on it, that we were poor," says Reagan, "but I didn't know it at the time."

1. Underline an appropriate title for the paragraph.
   a. **The Shoe Salesman**
   b. **A Brief Look Back**
   c. **Ronald Reagan's Childhood**
   d. **The Man From Illinois**

2. From the paragraph, one could think that Ronald Reagan was probably _____ as a child.
   a. **homeless**
   b. **discontent**
   c. **content**
   d. **wealthy**

3. If Jack Reagan never made more than $50.00 a week, in two months he probably earned _____.
   a. **about $200.00**
   b. **more than $200.00**
   c. **about $375.00**
   d. **more than $450.00**

4. The paragraph is _____.
   a. **factual**
   b. **fictional**
   c. **autobiographical**

Each paragraph concerns a problem the characters are having. Identify the problem and write the letter of the answer on the line.

1. "That bike hike was a lot of fun, but I am exhausted!" she thought to herself as she walked the flight of stairs to her apartment door. As she searched her pockets, a look of disgust came over her face. "Oh no! Now what will I do?" she asked herself. **Problem** _____
2. "Here, Dusty!" Paul hollered as he plopped the grain bucket over the fence. There was no sign of the old buckskin. Anne and Paul checked the fence by the woods at the end of the pasture. "There aren't any breaks," Paul said. "But she may have jumped away." **Problem** _____
3. She felt very exhausted and quite sad as she unpacked. Falmouth was far away now, and the sights and sounds of Manhattan seemed so unfriendly. Amy sighed. She doubted that this place would ever feel like home. **Problem** _____

Problems: a. A pet horse is missing.
b. A girl is unhappy and homesick after moving to a new city.
c. A door key is lost.

Choose one problem and tell how it might be solved.

Problem _____ can be solved by _____

_____

Comprehension

Moon Talk

When the astronauts returned from one of their visits to the moon, they had instructions for learning how to speak moon talk.

If you will be visiting the moon in the near future, you may take a direct flight on Lunar Airways, or you may take the Columbia Space Shuttle and stop for fuel at beautiful Space Station Nova. In either case, you should read the following instructions carefully. It has been proven that moon people, who often camouflage themselves as moon rocks, are more friendly with tourists who speak moon talk.

Moon people speak by inserting **moon** into a word that contains an **m**. There are two ways to do this.

The best words are those that have a vowel (or vowels) followed by an **n** directly after the **m**. Just change the vowel(s) to **oo,** and you have instant moon talk. Example: **monster** becomes **moonster**.

Any other word can be changed into moon talk, too, as long as it contains an **m**. Insert **oon** after the **m** before saying or writing the rest of the word. Example: **family** becomes **famoonily**.

Try these words in moon talk.

1. month _____
2. money _____
3. hamburger _____
4. camera _____
5. timber _____
6. November _____

42

Write *fact* after each sentence that makes a true statement.
Write *fiction* after each sentence that describes something imaginary.

1. Learning moon talk is a part of the astronaut's training. _____
2. Columbia is a real space shuttle. _____
3. Moon people are shy and often camouflage themselves. _____
4. Astronauts have already traveled to the moon. _____
5. It's easier to communicate with moon people if you know the language. _____
6. Space shuttles will hopefully someday carry people and supplies to space stations in outer space. _____

You have just met your first moon creature. Rewrite this message in moon talk.

I am your neighbor from Earth. I came to meet you and learn more about life on the moon.

43

Comprehension

Read these tips about baseball.

Tips for Better Baseball

By Barbara Levonaitis

Pitching: Keep your eyes on the catcher's mitt. Keep the ball low and pitch strikes. You don't want to walk anyone. You're better off letting the batter hit the ball and hoping the fielders can manage to make it an out. Keep telling yourself that you're better at pitching than the batter is at hitting. (That's what's called psyching yourself up.) If a batter hits the ball hard, remember the spot you pitched to. Don't pitch the same way the next time that batter comes up.

Batting: Keep your eyes on the ball, not on the pitcher. I watch the ball from the time it leaves the pitcher's hand until it gets to the plate. Always try to swing level and follow through with the bat.

Fielding: When you're in the field, before each pitch, think, "If the ball is hit to me, what should I do with it? And if it is hit to somebody else, where should I cover?" I always watch every pitch.

Losing: Nobody likes to lose. The sooner you can forget about a game you lost, the better off you are. If you keep thinking about it, you won't play your best in your next game.

Winning: It's a good feeling to know you did your best and it worked. Whenever we lost, I felt bad for a while, but then I would say to myself, "Tomorrow is another game, and we'll win that one." Win or lose, you have to remember that baseball is a game. The point is to have fun playing.

Underline the answers to the questions.

Comprehension

1. Where should you keep your eyes when you are pitching?
   - **a. on the batter**
   - b. on the umpire
   - c. on the catcher
2. Why is it better to let the batter hit the ball than to let the batter walk?
   - **a. There is a chance that one of the fielders will get the batter out.**
   - b. Players who walk often bring a run in.
   - c. Players who walk can steal bases.
3. When you are batting, how should you swing?
   - a. high in the air
   - **b. swing level and follow through with the bat**
   - c. below your belt
4. When you are in the field, what should you be thinking before each pitch?
   - **a. If the ball is hit to me, what will I do with it?**
   - b. I hope this will be an out so we will be up to bat.
   - c. It will not be long before this inning is over with.
5. If the batter hits the ball hard, why should you remember the spot you pitched to?
   - **a. so you can pitch the next ball the same way**
   - b. so you will not pitch to that batter the same way again
   - c. so you can try a new style of pitching
6. If you lose a game, what should you do?
   - a. Leave the playing field angry.
   - b. Give up the sport.
   - **c. Remember that tomorrow is another game that you can win.**

Comprehension

Read the paragraph and underline the answers to the questions.

It happened at night. We were awakened by the roars of lions. There must be a whole pride out there, we thought, but it was too dark for us to see. Then we heard two buffaloes galloping heavily toward our house. They backed into a bush by our bedroom window to try to protect themselves against an attack from the rear. Growls of lions filled the air. A little while later the buffaloes tried to sneak around the front of the house, but the lions must have been waiting. Suddenly the buffaloes broke into a run, bellowing loudly.

1. What country does the author probably live in?
   a. China b. Africa c. United States
2. What is happening in the story?
   a. Lions are chasing two buffaloes.
   b. A herd of buffaloes is chasing lions.
   c. A herd of buffaloes is grazing in the author's yard.
3. What evidence is there to prove that the buffaloes tried to protect themselves against an attack from the rear?
   a. The buffaloes backed into a bush.
   b. The buffaloes ran across an open field.
   c. The buffaloes hid in a wooded area.
4. What word describes how the buffaloes must be feeling?
   a. brave b. frightened c. angry

Social Studies

The Table of Contents lists the chapters in a book. It also tells what pages the chapters are on.
Read the table of contents and answer the questions.

The Erie Canal

Chapter I
From Albany to Buffalo 6

Chapter II
Mule Power 15

Chapter III
Passenger Boats Called Packets 23

Chapter IV
Barges and Their Cargo 30

Chapter V
Low Bridge, Everybody Down! 36

1. Which chapter would tell where the Erie Canal was and when it was built? _____
2. If you wanted to know what it was like to be a passenger traveling along the Erie Canal, where would you look? _____
3. Which chapter probably tells about the animals that worked on the Erie Canal?

   _____
4. Chapter III probably ends on what page? _____
5. Mule Power is the title of what chapter? _____ It begins on page _____ and ends on page _____.

Social Studies

Read this paragraph about the Asian New Year. Then answer the questions.

New Year is the longest and happiest holiday of the year for Chinese and other Asian people. It's like having Thanksgiving, Christmas, and our New Year's Day all at one time. It lasts anywhere from one or two days in the People's Republic of China to two weeks or more in other countries. It comes in late January or early February by our calendar. It varies because the date for the Asian New Year is determined by the changes of the moon. That is why it is sometimes called the Lunar New Year.

On the night before the New Year the family gathers for dinner. The first thing to touch their lips must be a plain vegetable. Special foods follow, such as sweet round dumplings for happiness, mushrooms for new life, long noodles for long life, and cakes and cookies for a sweet year.

1. When does the Asian New Year occur?

_____

_____

2. How long does it last? _____

_____

_____

3. Why is it sometimes called the Lunar New Year?

_____

_____

4. What foods are eaten on the night before the New Year?

_____

_____

Read the paragraphs and underline the answers to the questions.

Social Studies

If you think of pumpkins only as pies or jack-o'-lanterns, you are in for a big surprise. Pumpkins have been growing for thousands of years and have been found useful in many ways.

Pumpkins were an important food for Indian cliff dwellers 3,000 years ago, living in what is now New Mexico.

The Indians taught the Pilgrims how to cook pumpkin and how to prepare dried pumpkin which would last through the cold New England winters.

Colonists in New Haven, Connecticut, found pumpkins useful for something besides food. A law there said men's hair had to be cut round by fitting a cap on their heads. But since caps were scarce, hollowed-out pumpkin halves were sometimes used instead.

1. Underline an appropriate title for the paragraphs.
   a. Various Kinds of Pumpkins
   b. Pumpkins in History
   c. Different Ways to Prepare Pumpkin

Fill in the answers.

2. Pumpkin has been a source of food for _____.
   a. one century
   b. hundreds of years
   c. thousands of years

3. Read this poem written by a colonist in 1630:

   We have pumpkins at morning
   And pumpkins at noon;
   If it were not for pumpkins,
   We should be undoon.

The poem tells you that _____.

a. the hungry colonists ate pumpkin often to survive the winter months
b. pumpkin was the colonists' favorite food
c. the law stated that pumpkin must be eaten

Read the story.

The year was 1866 when six-year-old Jane Addams first became aware of the poor families living not far from her home in Cedarville, Illinois. The dingy homes and poorly dressed children made an impression on Jane. From that time on she was determined to share the kind of happiness she enjoyed as a child with boys and girls who were not so fortunate.

Not many women went to college in those days, but Jane Addams graduated with honors from Rockford College in Illinois. She went on to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, but due to poor health was able to complete only one year.

In spite of her poor health, Jane Addams spent the rest of her life working to improve the terrible conditions of poverty. She opened the Hull House in Chicago where poor people could come for aid. The Hull House eventually became a model for other settlement houses that were opened all over the United States.

Jane Addams also joined in the struggle to pass the Nineteenth Amendment, giving women the right to vote, in 1920. She headed a Women's Peace Party during World War I, and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931 for her outstanding contributions.

Jane Addams made her home at the Hull House until her death at age seventy-four.

Complete this summary of the story about Jane Addams by writing the missing words in the blanks.

Social Studies

It was in the year _____ that young Jane Addams first became aware of the poverty near her home in _____. From that time on she wanted to dedicate her life to helping others who were less _____ than herself.

After receiving a _____ education, she began her work helping the poor. She opened a settlement house called the _____ in the city of _____. There the poor could come for the aid that they needed.

In addition to helping the poor, Jane worked for other causes too. She helped _____ win the right to _____ and she worked toward peace during _____. In she was awarded the Nobel _____ Prize for her outstanding contributions.

Social Studies

Read the following sentences describing African drums. Sentences 1 and 8 are in the correct order for a paragraph but the other sentences are not. Read the sentences and number them in order.

1 In Africa music is an important part of life and most people think of drums when they think of African music.

____ The drummer must stand to reach the drumhead.

____ One drum, such as the sakara drum of Liberia and Nigeria, is small like a tom-tom.

____ A second type, like the Conga drum of West Africa, is so large that it stands on the ground.

____ It is held in the drummer's lap.

____ A third type is the dundun drum of the Yoruba tribe in Nigeria, which is carried at the drummer's side, hanging from a shoulder strap.

____ Lastly, drummers in Burundi balance their drums on their heads while they play.

8 Whether the songs celebrate the birth of a baby or a successful hunt, or ask for rain or protection from illness, music is very special to the African people.

Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

Social Studies

Bulgaria is a small country in Eastern Europe. Many Bulgarian people live in city apartments. Some have TV's and washing machines. There are department stores in the city as well as open-air markets where people can shop for freshly harvested food. But the villages in the countryside are still filled with red-tile-roofed houses built by the same people who live in them. Experienced peasant women teach spinning and embroidery to young girls under the shade of grape arbors. Men still use horse-drawn plows to till the fields. Many things that Bulgarians used to do are still being done the same way today.

Answer the questions.

1. What two styles of Bulgarian living are described in the paragraph?

_____

_____

2. Think of a good title for this paragraph. Write your title on the line.

_____

3. Who teaches the young Bulgarian girls to spin and embroider?

_____

4. What kind of machine is used to till the fields?

_____

5. What do people buy in the open air markets?

_____

6. What phrase describes the houses in the villages?

_____

Social Studies

This is a political map of the mainland United States. It shows the country's borders and the borders of each state.

The lines of latitude lie north above the equator and south below the equator.
The lines of longitude go from east to west.
Answer the questions about this map on the next page.

Social Studies

Look at the map carefully and find each city described below. Write the name of the city in the space provided.

1. This city bears the name of one state but is located in another. You can find it at 39° north latitude and 94° west longitude. _____

2. The home of the Declaration of Independence, this historical city is located at 40° north latitude and 75° west longitude. _____

3. This southern city is the home of the Grand Old Opry. You will find it at 36° north latitude and 87° west longitude. _____

4. This city is at 39° north latitude and 105° west longitude. It has its own football team, and it is the capital of the state. _____

5. Named for a historic city in France, this American city is famous for its annual Mardi Gras. You will find it at 30° north latitude and 90° west longitude.

_____

Social Studies

This is a physical map of the United States. (Alaska and Hawaii are not shown.) It shows the terrain, or natural features, of the land.

Forests

Grasslands

Dry, Desert

Mountains

Look at the next page and answer the questions about this map.

Underline the answers to these questions about the physical map of the United States.

1. Where are the major mountain ranges in the United States?
   a. east coast and west coast
   b. northern section
   c. the eastern coast and southern section

2. What part of the United States is warm and dry with large areas of desert?
   a. the southwest
   b. the northeast
   c. the southeast

3. A large portion of the United States is covered with forests. In which section of the United States are most of the forests found?
   a. southern half
   b. western half
   c. eastern half

4. What type of terrain is in the central portion of the country?
   a. forests **b. grasslands** **c. mountains**

5. Why is the Midwest such a good place for farming? _____

6. In what part of the country do you live? _____

   Describe the terrain. _____

Social Studies

Proofreading Marks

Proofreading marks show where corrections and changes should be made. Look at the proofreading marks carefully to learn what they mean.

new paragraph	#
delete	ℓ
insert	^
upper-case	a
lower-case	g
transpose	arge

Read the paragraph about an Indian village in Alaska. Look at the proofreading marks to see which corrections need to be made.

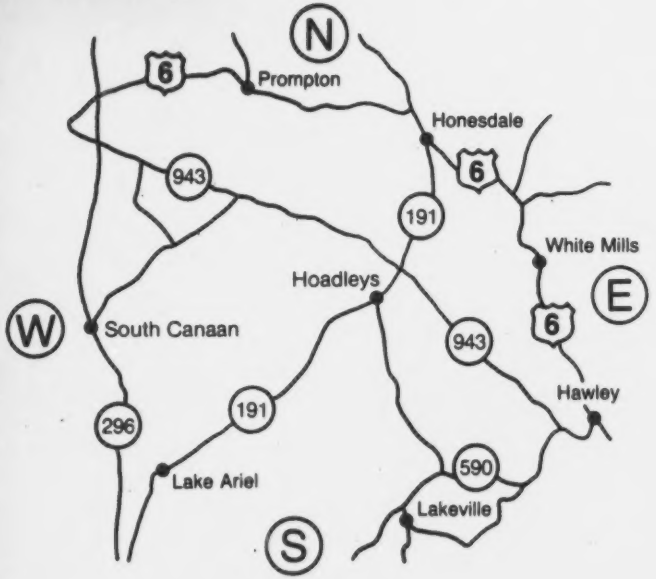
#I'd like to tell you about my freind Colleen. She is nine years old and lives in Alaska in an indian village called Tanacross, about 160 kilometers from the Canadian Border. A lot of people think that the only native people who live in Alaska are Eskimos, but Colleen's people, the Athabascans, live in the largest region of Alaska, known as the interior.

PROOFREADING

Rewrite the paragraph. Be sure to make all the corrections.

Social Studies

Use the map to answer the questions. Underline the answers.



1. If you lived in Prompton, how would you go to Hoadleys?
   a. 6 East to 191 South
   b. 943 West
   c. 296 North to 6 West

2. If you lived in Lake Ariel, how would you get to South Canaan?
   a. 191 North to 296 South
   b. 191 South to 296 North
   c. 6 East

3. What is the easiest route to take to Hawley from White Mills?
   a. 191 South
   b. 943 East
   c. 6 East

4. To drive from South Canaan to Honesdale, which roads would you take?
   a. 296 South to 191 South
   b. 296 North to 6 East
   c. 191 South

Read the paragraph and underline the answers to the questions.

Science

Scientists have proved that chameleons don't even have to see in order to turn the proper color. They blindfolded some chameleons and found that the little reptiles still turned green when they were placed on a green background and turned brown when they were placed on a brown background. In a way, they could "see" through their skin.

1. When a chameleon changes color to blend in with its background, it is called_____.
   a. hiding b. camouflage c. shedding its skin
2. A chameleon will change colors in order to _____ and _____.
   a. protect itself b. become cooler
   c. grow d. catch its prey
3. How did the scientists prove that a chameleon does not have to see in order to turn a different color?
   a. They tested the chameleon's eyes.
   b. They used a color-blind chameleon.
   c. They blindfolded the chameleons.
4. Write the name of other animals that camouflage themselves.

61

Science

Read these sentences about wolves. Then write them in order so they make sense.

a. Their howl was silenced throughout the West.

b. So they were hunted, trapped, and poisoned.

c. They killed many of the settlers' cattle, sheep, and horses.

d. Wolves are predators, animals that kill other animals for food.

e. By the 1930s the wolves in Montana and in most of the West were gone.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

62

Underline the answers to the questions.

1. What is a predator?
   a. a sly animal
   b. a wild animal
   c. an animal that kills other animals for food

2. Underline three animals that wolves will kill for food.
   a. cattle b. foxes c. sheep d. horses e. bear

3. Why were wolves hunted, trapped, and poisoned?
   a. They killed the settlers' animals.
   b. They were diseased.
   c. There were too many of them.

4. In what area of the United States were the wolves a problem?
   a. Southeast
   b. North
   c. West

5. During what period of time did the wolf problem seemed to be controlled?
   a. 1920's
   b. 1940's
   c. 1930's

Science

Read the paragraph and underline the answers to the questions.

Beavers usually leave their mud-and-stick lodges only at night. But we were in Alaska in midsummer, when the sun shines until nearly midnight. We were lucky to see a beaver as he went about his work. As we looked, he reared up on his webbed hind feet, using his tail for balance. This beaver was probably a very old one, maybe ten or twelve years old. He stood more than two feet tall and must have weighed at least seventy pounds. Beavers are unusual rodents because they never stop growing. The largest beaver I have ever heard of was caught by a trapper in Wisconsin in 1921 and weighed 110 pounds!

1. Underline the statements that are true about all beavers.
   a. **live in mud-and-stick lodges**
   b. **only live in Alaska**
   c. **usually work at night**
   d. **stop growing after two years**
   e. **belong to the rodent family**
2. Underline two facts about the physical appearance of all beavers.
   a. **They weigh 110 pounds.**
   b. **They have webbed hind feet.**
   c. **They have flat tails.**
   d. **They stand two feet tall.**
3. Underline three facts that describe the beaver seen by the author.
   a. **is ten or twelve years old**
   b. **weighs about seventy pounds**
   c. **trapped in 1921**
   d. **more than two feet tall**

Read these paragraphs about seals. Then answer the questions.

Science

There are many species of seals, but all fall into one of two main kinds. One kind is the eared seal, which has ears on the outside of its head just as land mammals do. The eared seal can turn its hind flippers forward under its body and use them for walking on land.

The other kind is the earless seal. Earless seals are more specialized for life in the sea. Earless seals have ear openings on their heads, which shut when they dive. But, other than tiny holes, there are no ears to be seen. This kind of seal has hind flippers that are more like fish fins than like legs. The flippers cannot be turned forward to walk. The harbor seal is one of the earless kind.

1. Write the names of the two main kinds of seals.

_____ _____

2. Which seals are better at walking on land? _____

3. How are these seals able to walk on land? Underline the reason.
   - **a. They have legs.**
   - **b. They turn their hind flippers forward under their bodies.**
   - **c. They have four flippers that they can walk with.**

4. Which seals are more suited to life in the sea? _____

5. How are these seals better able to swim? Underline two reasons.
   - **a. They have scales, fins, and tails like fish.**
   - **b. Their hind flippers are more like fish fins.**
   - **c. Their ear openings close when they dive.**

Science

Read the paragraph and then answer the questions.

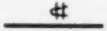
Seeds are neat little packages that plants make as a way of multiplying. Each seed contains a tiny embryo plant and some stored food material protected inside a tough outer coat. The little plant inside is really alive, but it lives very slowly. In the spring when a seed gets warm and wet, it may speed up and begin to grow. Then it bursts out of its coat, makes a root and a shoot, and starts becoming a grown-up plant.

1. Underline the sentence that tells the main idea of the paragraph.
   - **a. Most seeds die in winter.**
   - **b. Inside every seed there is a tiny living plant.**
   - **c. There are usually two plants inside a seed.**
2. Write a title for the paragraph.

---

3. Write a word to complete each sentence about the paragraph.
   - **a. Each seed contains a _____ embryo plant and some stored _____ material.**
   - **b. The inside of the seed is protected by a _____ outer coat.**
   - **c. A seed begins to _____ in the spring.**

Proofreading Marks

start a new paragraph	
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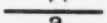
lower-case	
transpose	

Robots with computer brains are already being used to explore other planets and deep oceans of our own Planet. Robots with legs are being developed to go across rough lands where there are no roads some companies already have little mail robots that carry boxes and letters from a mail room to peoples desks.

Proofreading marks show where corrections and changes should be made. Look at the proofreading marks carefully to learn what they mean.
Read the paragraph. Then rewrite it making all of the corrections.

Science

Read the paragraph and underline the answers to the questions.

Scientists believe that if the carbon dioxide content of the air were to double, our earth would warm up several degrees. That would melt some of the Antarctic ice sheet and raise the sea level. It probably would make changes in the patterns of winds and rainfall, changes in what we think of as our climate.

1. If changes in our weather patterns meant an increase of rainfall, what might result from this?
   a. flooded areas
   b. more crops
   c. periods of drought

2. If the rainfall decreased, what might happen to plant life?
   a. There would be more plants.
   b. Some plants would die.
   c. Plants would have more leaves.

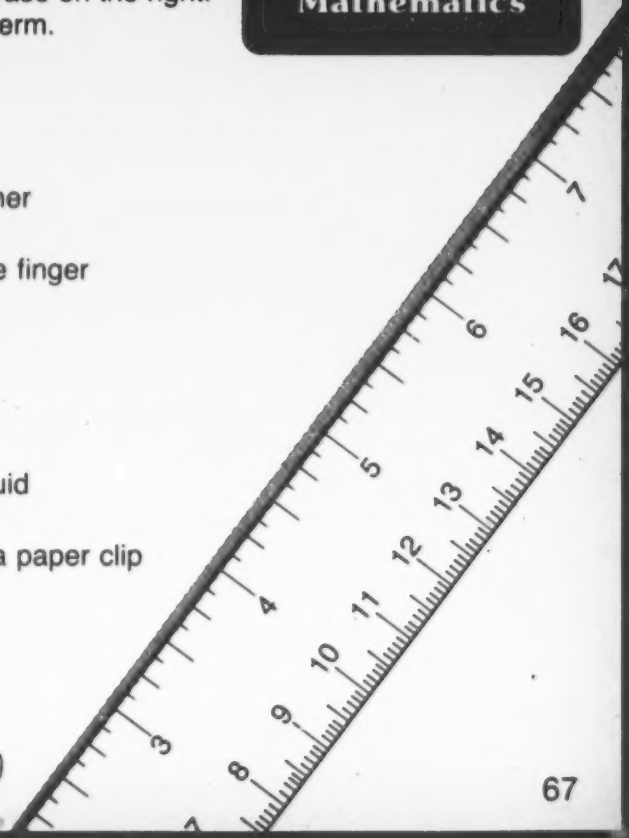
3. If the sea level became higher, what would happen to the cities near the ocean?
   a. They would become beaches.
   b. They would be underwater.
   c. They would become resorts.

4. Plants use up carbon monoxide. People breathe out carbon monoxide.
   a. Would a corn field have more or less carbon monoxide than a classroom full of students? **more** **less**
   b. Would a crowded elevator have more or less carbon monoxide than a greenhouse? **more** **less**

Match the metric term on the left with the correct word or phrase on the right. Put the letter of your answer on the line next to the metric term.

1. kilometer _____
2. gram _____
3. liter _____
4. milligram _____
5. 0°C _____
6. centimeter _____
7. kilogram _____
8. meter _____
9. milliliter _____

a. 2.2 pounds
b. as light as the tip of a feather
c. about the width of your little finger
d. 1000 milliliters
e. 32°F
f. the smallest measure of liquid
g. weighs about as much as a paper clip
h. 100 centimeters
i. 1000 meters



Mathematics

If you know what the temperature is in Fahrenheit (F), you can find the temperature in Celsius (C) easily. Subtract 32 from the Fahrenheit temperature and then multiply that answer by 5/9.

EXAMPLE: 77°F = _____C

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ -32 \\ \hline 45 \end{array} \qquad \frac{45}{1} \times \frac{5}{9} = 25$$

77°F = 25°C

WORK SPACE

1. If the temperature is 86°F, what is the Celsius? _____

2. At 50°F what is the temperature in Celsius? _____

3. Can you find the temperature in Fahrenheit if the thermometer reads 50°C?

_____

4. Water freezes at 32°F. What is that temperature in Celsius?

_____

70

100 centimeters = 1 meter
1000 meters = 1 kilometer

Tell whether you would use centimeters, meters, or kilometers to measure the following:

1. the distance from Albany to Buffalo _____
2. a pencil _____
3. the door to your bedroom _____
4. the refrigerator _____
5. a bar of soap _____
6. the distance from Dallas to Houston _____
7. your toothbrush _____
8. the width of a sidewalk _____
9. this book _____
10. a television screen _____
11. bedroom carpeting _____

71

Mathematics

The liter is used to measure amounts of liquid. The milliliter is the smallest measure of liquid, and the kiloliter is the largest.

1000 milliliters = 1 liter **1000 liters = 1 kiloliter**

Complete these sentences using these symbols. > means **is greater than.**
< means **is less than.**

1. 1 liter _____ a glass of juice.
2. 1 kiloliter _____ a perfume bottle.
3. 1 liter _____ a swimming pool.
4. 1 milliliter _____ a gasoline truck.
5. 1 kiloliter _____ a container of milk.
6. 1 liter _____ a cup of tea.
7. 1 milliliter _____ a bucket of paint.
8. 1 kiloliter _____ a can of soup.
9. 1 liter _____ a barrel of water.
10. 1 milliliter _____ a thermos of hot chocolate.

Solve these problems.

1. Jack started his piano practice at 3:07 and stopped for a break at 3:17. Then he practiced from 3:20 until 3:38. If he is supposed to practice for half an hour, how many more minutes should he practice?

Answer _____

If Jack practices 6 days a week for half an hour each day, how many hours does he practice in a week?

Answer _____

WORK SPACE

2. At 7:50 A.M. Clare started work in her office. She stopped to have lunch at her desk at 11:30 and started working again at 12:15. If she went home at 4:15 P.M., how long was she in the office?

Answer _____

How many minutes did she take for lunch?

Answer _____

How much time did Clare spend working?

Answer _____

WORK SPACE

Mathematics

Solve these problems.

1. Cindy's motorcycle gets 28 miles to a gallon. She wants to go to Harrisburg, which is 336 miles away. How many gallons will she need?

Answer _____

If gas is $1.35 a gallon, how much will Cindy pay?

Answer _____

WORK SPACE

2. Ralph drove 504 miles in his truck. He used 36 gallons of gas. How many miles to a gallon did he get?

Answer _____

If Ralph bought 12 gallons of gas, could he drive 200 miles? How far could he drive?

Answer _____

WORK SPACE

Solve these problems.

1. If you were paid $3.20 an hour and worked 8 hours a day, how much would you earn in one day?

_____

2. How much would you earn if you worked 5 days?

_____

This is your gross income.

3. If 10% of your salary is taken out for taxes, how much do you pay in taxes?

_____

4. What is your salary after the taxes are taken out?

_____

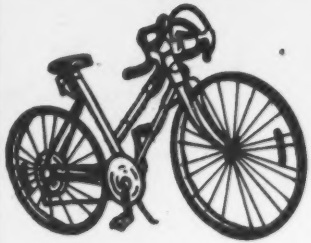
This is your net income or take-home pay.

WORK SPACE

75

These items are on sale in a catalog. By each picture you will find the name of the item, its catalog number, and the price. Use this information to fill out the order form on the next page.

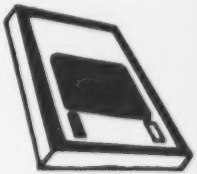
SPECIAL SUMMER SALE



Ten-speed racing bike—26 inches.
Made in England.
#T-6794
Price $69.95

Folding chair. Lightweight and easy to use.
#N-2431
Price $9.99

Portable electric typewriter.
Cartridge ribbon, 15 pounds.
#S-4772
Price $42.00



ESCAPE! The video game packed with adventure. For ages 10 and up.
#V-9462
Price $16.95

Desk lamps. Small, but powerful enough to light the darkest corner.
#L-1101
Price $6.95

Order any three items from the catalog by filling out this order form. The subtotal will be the cost of the items before the tax is added. The sales tax is 5%.

ORDER FORM

Name _____ Address _____

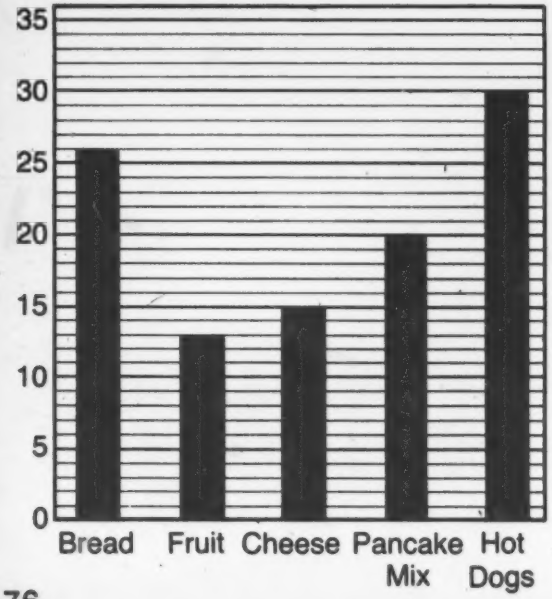
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Item	Catalog Number	Quantity	Price	Total
			Subtotal	
			Sales Tax	
			Total	

77

Mathematics

This graph shows how many pounds of supplies were used during one week at Camp Blue Ridge.



1. Which food was used the most? _____

   How many pounds were used? _____

2. Which food was used the least? _____

   How many pounds were used? _____

3. How many pounds of cheese were used? _____

4. One food was used exactly twice as much as the cheese. Can you tell which food it was?

   _____

5. Which food was used exactly twice as much as the fruit?

   _____

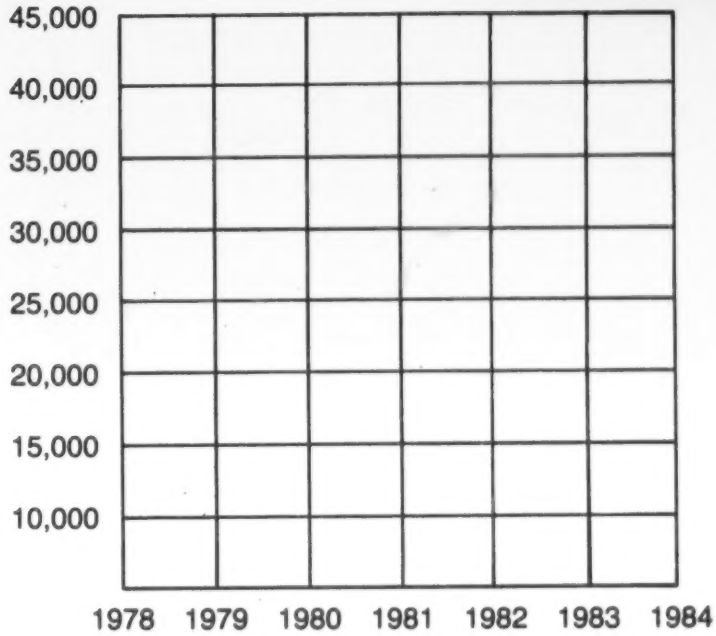
   How many pounds were used? _____

6. How many pounds of pancake mix were used? _____

   Which was used more, bread or pancake mix? _____

Use this chart and draw a line that shows the following information:

1. In 1978, $15,000 was donated to the Red Cross.
2. That amount doubled in 1979.
3. The following year, the amount donated dropped to $22,500.
4. In 1981, the amount was down to $20,000.
5. The next year, an additional $10,000 was donated.
6. By 1983, the amount was up to $35,000.
7. In 1984, the community had $42,000 in the Red Cross treasury.



Mathematics

Solve these problems.

1. Peggy has $250.00 in her savings account. If the account earns 8% interest yearly, how much will she have in her account after one year?

_____

2. After one year Peggy adds $140.00 to her savings account. How much is in her savings account now?

_____

3. If this new balance in her account earns another 8% interest, what will her balance be at the end of another year?

_____

4. Peggy then takes $50.00 out of the account. How much is left?

_____

WORK SPACE

Read the poem. Then underline the answers to the questions.

FOLLOWING

By James S. Tippett

I followed a farmer,
A plow, and a mule
Down in our garden
One day after school.
"Gee! Haw!" said the farmer.
The mule flopped its ears.
The plow cut the earth
Like a new pair of shears.

I watched robins feast
Where the soil had been turned.
I cannot tell half
Of the things that I learned
While I followed the farmer,
His plow, and his mule
Down in our garden
That day after school.

1. The setting of a poem or story is where the poem or story takes place. What is the setting of the poem?
   a. city b. country

2. About what time is the farmer plowing his field?
   a. 9:00 A.M. b. 9:00 P.M. c. 3:00 P.M.

3. In the poem the plow is used "to cut the earth." What is the plow compared to?
   a. shears b. ax c. rake

4. The narrator makes the reader think that _____.
   a. very little was learned by watching the farmer
   b. a great deal was learned by watching the farmer
   c. the farmer was telling the story

Literature

A biography is the story of someone's life, written by another person. An autobiography is also the story of someone's life, but it is told or written by that person.

This paragraph is part of a biography of Abraham Lincoln. It was written from a third-person point of view.
Read it carefully and then do the activity on the following page.

When Abraham Lincoln first ran for President, few people outside his hometown knew what he looked like. But there was great curiosity about his appearance. Many people wondered whether Lincoln could really be as ugly as some newspaper stories hinted. Afraid he would lose the election, Lincoln's friends were determined to show the country good-looking pictures of their man—whether or not he deserved them.

82

Literature

Rewrite the paragraph about Abraham Lincoln as an autobiography. In an autobiography, the story is written from a first-person point of view. You will use the pronouns **my** and **I** as if you were Abraham Lincoln telling your own story.

83

Literature

A fable is a story that never really happened but usually tells some useful truth, or moral. Read the fables on these two pages. Write the letter of the correct moral for each fable.

1. The Crow and the Pitcher

A crow, ready to die of thirst, saw a pitcher in the distance. When he arrived, he found the pitcher had only a small amount of water in the bottom of it. No matter how he tried, he could not reach the water. He tried to tip the pitcher over, but he was not strong enough. At last he noticed some pebbles lying nearby. He dropped them into the pitcher one by one and thus raised the level of the water up to the very brim so he could satisfy his thirst.

Moral: _____

2. The Lion and the Two Travelers

Two travelers were suddenly attacked by a lion. One of them ran to a tree, quickly climbed it and hid among its branches. The other fell to the ground, held his breath, and pretended to be dead. The lion came up and sniffed him about the head, face, and ears. Thinking the traveler was dead, the lion left. When all was clear, the other traveler came down from the tree and jokingly asked his friend what the lion had whispered in his ear. His companion replied, "He told me this: Never travel with a friend who deserts you at the approach of danger."

Moral: 84

3. The Fox and the Grapes

A fox came into a vineyard where delicious clusters of ripe grapes were hanging. His mouth watered at the thought of eating them, but they were attached to high trellises. No matter how he leaped and jumped, the fox could not reach them. At last he grew tired and disappointed. "Let someone else have them," he said to himself. "They are probably green and sour anyway."

Moral: _____

4. The Fox and the Lion

Once a fox that had never seen a lion bumped into one by chance for the first time. He was so frightened that he almost fainted. Several days later he met the lion for the second time, and was very much alarmed, but not as much as the first time. On seeing the lion the third time, the fox had become so brave that he went up to the lion and started a conversation with him. He was no longer afraid of the lion.

Moral: _____

Choose from these morals:

a. **Moral:** Once you get to know someone, you have less reason to fear or mistrust that person.

b. **Moral:** What we cannot accomplish by strength, we may accomplish by thought and hard work.

c. **Moral:** Often, when people cannot get what they want, they attempt to convince themselves that the thing is not worth having.

d. **Moral:** When bad luck or misfortune befalls you, you soon learn how sincere your friends are.

Literature

POINT OF VIEW

The following paragraphs are three descriptions given of a summer camp. The descriptions were given by these three people:

a. an enthusiastic camper **b. a bored camper** **c. a camp counselor**

Read each description. Write the letter and name of the person whose point of view is being expressed.

We have a large group of campers this summer. I think this season will be better than ever. The cabins have been freshly painted. The camp is offering more activities than ever. And we even hired a new cook to improve our meals. All of our staff members are eager to get started and make this a summer the campers will never forget.

1. Whose point of view is this? _____

I think I made a big mistake coming to this place for six weeks. After sleeping in a cabin that is bulging at the seams with people I don't even know, I had to get up at the crack of dawn for a hike! Who needs it? I am on my feet all day long as it is. Then they feed you this stuff they call food. I'll starve to death here! The only decent thing they let you do is archery. The rest is baby stuff. The worst part is when they make

us camp outside overnight. Who wants to sleep on the ground with a bunch of wild animals?

2. Whose point of view is this? _____

_____

I was so anxious to get back to camp this summer and see all my friends again. The best part of the day is the early morning hike. You can see all kinds of birds and even some deer running through the woods. Then we go back to the camp for a hearty breakfast. I love those pancakes! I like all the activities we are involved in, but my favorite is horseback riding. And then every two weeks we go on a canoe trip, and we camp overnight in the woods. These six weeks go by too quickly for me.

3. Whose point of view is this? _____

_____

4. Which two people share the same point of view about the camp?

_____

5. Which person has a bad attitude about summer camps?

_____

Issa *The Japanese Poet*

In Japan, where haiku originated in the early sixteenth century, Issa is probably the most beloved of all haiku poets.

Haiku is a three-line poem usually of about seventeen syllables, describing something in nature.

Issa was born in Japan in 1763. He never knew his mother. She died when he was only two. It is said that he wrote this poem when he was nine years old.

Please come
Motherless sparrows
And play with me.

Issa's favorite subjects were children, insects, flowers, animals, and birds. He enjoyed writing about ordinary things and everyday experiences that most people overlook.

Issa was most famous for his poetry about insects. His love for the most simple creature can be appreciated by the fact that he wrote hundreds of poems about fleas, flies, snails, fireflies, and other insects. He wrote about them in a very personal and sentimental way, as if they were his close friends.

O little snail
Climb mighty Mt. Fuji
But slowly, slowly.

The spider's children
Scatter in all directions
To make their own way.

Answer the questions.

1. Underline the characteristics of haiku.
   a. three-lined poem **b. of Japanese origin** **c. describes nature**
   d. always rhymes **e. contains about seventeen syllables**

2. Underline the favorite subjects Issa wrote about.
   a. children **b. flowers** **c. wind** **d. snow**
   e. insects **f. birds** **g. rain** **h. animals**

3. List some of your favorite subjects. _____

_____

_____

4. Haiku is poetry that describes something in nature. Choose something in nature and write a haiku of your own. You may wish to follow this pattern for writing:

First line: five syllables _____

Second line: seven syllables _____

89

Third line: five syllables _____

Literature

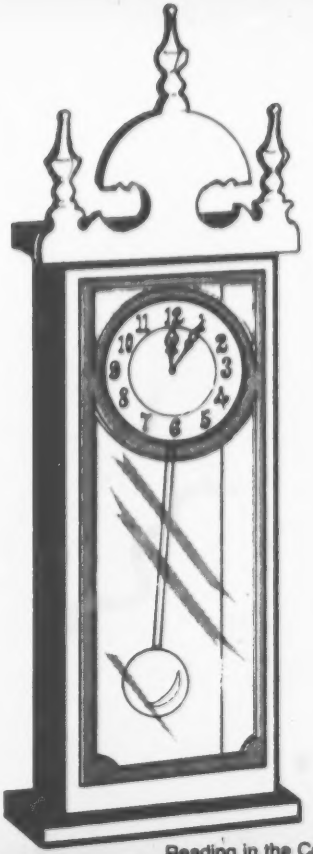
Read the unfinished story.

The Secret of the Old Clock

The old lake house we were renting for the summer had a neglected, mysterious look. The hedges and lawn were so overgrown they seemed to be trying to hide the house from the outside world.

It was only 11:30. We had thirty-five minutes to wait for the mysterious thing to happen again. A crack of thunder made me jump.

It was the longest half hour and five minutes of my life. At midnight, twelve long, dreary bongs sounded the hour. At precisely 12:05 we heard a noise like distant thunder, but with a deeper, longer rumbling. The floorboards shook beneath our feet; the dishes clinked in the cabinets; and as we watched in amazement, the little glass door to the clock swung open.



Answer the questions.

1. Underline the facts you learned from the story.
   a. **The house is by a lake.**
   b. **The house is rented by the summer.**
   c. **The house is old and neglected.**
   d. **The house is haunted.**
   e. **The clock makes a thundering noise.**
   f. **A strange thundering and vibrating occurs at 12:05 each night.**

2. Draw your own conclusions and write what you think the mysterious rumbling is.

_____

_____

_____

3. After drawing your own conclusions, choose a logical explanation for the mystery.
   a. **The house is haunted by naughty spirits.**
   b. **An earthquake occurs at the same time each evening.**
   c. **A large pump in the basement of the house, used to drain water, is set on a timer to go on each day.**

Literature

Some fictional stories involve people or animals, objects, places, or events that are unreal. This type of fiction is called fantasy.
Read the following examples of fantasy and answer the questions.

Robert O'Brien's book, *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH,* is a story about a group of rats that were used for experimental purposes in the laboratories of NIMH. After special treatment, the intelligence of the rats was raised to the level of an intelligent person. The rats escaped from the laboratory and created a society.

Mrs. Frisby, a widowed mouse whose husband was one of the experimental rats, goes to the rat society to seek help in saving her home,which is about to be destroyed by spring plowing.

Some of the story parts are clues that the story is a fantasy. Read the following sentences about the story. If the sentences describes something realistic write **R** in the blank, if unrealistic write **F** in the blank for fantasy.

1. _____ Rats were experimented with in a laboratory.
2. _____ Highly intelligent rats planned their escape from the lab.
3. _____ Mrs. Frisby, a field mouse, asked the rats of NIMH for help.
4. _____ The field mice made their home near a farm.
5. _____ The farmer was about to do spring plowing.
6. _____ The rats formed a society and built an underground colony to live in.

Natalie Babbitt's book, *Tuck Everlasting*, tells the tale of a family that will live forever. The members of the Tuck family, who drank from a magic spring that gives everlasting life, will remain the same age forever.

A ten-year-old girl named Winnie Foster discovers the magic spring near her home while exploring one day. She comes to know the Tuck family. They give Winnie some of the water to keep so that she can make a choice when she reaches womanhood.

Read the following sentences about the story. If the sentence describes something realistic, write **R** in the blank; if unrealistic, write **F** in the blank for fantasy.

1. _____ Winnie Foster is a ten-year-old girl who lives with her family in their country home.
2. _____ The members of the Tuck family will live forever.
3. _____ There is a magic spring in the woods near Winnie's home.
4. _____ Winnie is given a choice to grow older naturally or to drink some magic spring water and live forever at that age.
5. _____ Winnie liked exploring in the woods near her home.
6. _____ A man came to Winnie's home in search of the magic spring water.

Literature

Humor in a story can be anything that is funny.
Humor can be presented in these different ways:

a. Humor may come from surprise endings.

b. Humor may come from exaggeration.

c. Humor may come from use of nonsense words or word play.

Read these examples of humor. Write **a, b,** or **c** in the blank to show which kind of humor each example is.

1. _____ Paul Bunyan's legs were so-o-o long, that if he was standing facing north, his right foot would be in Michigan while his left would be in Minnesota.

2. _____ When Amelia Bedelia was asked to "draw the drapes," she drew a picture of the drapes instead of closing them.

3. _____ The white hen got up from sitting on the enormous brown egg. It just would not hatch. Just then a small boy came by and said, "There is my lost football!"

4. _____ The fearless floogles and the famous flaggles could not decide what to do about the frowning oogle-waggles.

Reading Skills Check List

(Adapted from the Barbe Reading Skills Check List—Sixth Level)

The following are the reading skills presented in this book with the corresponding page numbers. Place a check mark by the skills that are done well.

I. Vocabulary Skills

A. **Figures of speech** (page 7) _____
B. **Similes and metaphors** (page 8) _____
C. **Vocabulary meaning in context** (pages 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 36) _____
D. **Synonyms** (pages 9, 12) _____
E. **Antonyms** (pages 9, 12) _____
F. **Suffixes** (pages 9, 10) _____
G. **Homophones** (pages 12, 13) _____
H. **Special jargon** (pages 15, 67) _____
I. **Using adjectives** (page 16) _____

II. Study Skills

A. **Using guide words** (pages 17, 18) _____
B. **Using dictionary entries** (page 19) _____
C. **Using a table of contents** (pages 20, 22, 23, 45) _____
D. **Using an index** (pages 21, 22, 23) _____
E. **Reading a time line** (pages 24, 25) _____
F. **Using the Dewey Decimal System** (pages 26, 27, 28) _____
G. **Using the card catalog** (pages 29, 30, 31) _____
H. **Comparing newspaper articles** (pages 32, 33) _____
I. **Using an encyclopedia** (page 34) _____
J. **Using proofreading marks** (pages 56, 57, 65) _____
K. **Reading a map** (pages 52, 53, 54, 55, 58) _____
L. **Reading a graph** (pages 76, 77) _____

III. Comprehension Skills

A. Association of ideas of materials read

1. Identifying the main idea (pages 35, 36, 38, 44)_____
2. Details that support the main idea (pages 35, 37, 43) _____
3. Sequence (pages 50, 60) _____
4. Drawing conclusions (pages 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44) _____
5. Distinguishing fact from fiction (pages 38, 41, 90, 91) _____

B. Reading in the content areas

1. Social Studies (pages 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58)_____
2. Science (pages 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66)_____
3. Mathematics (pages 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78) _____
4. Literature (pages 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92) _____

Answer Key

page 7
1. c
2. f
3. e
4. a, d
5. b
6. g
7. h

page 8
1. Grandfather was a sly fox. M
2. car squeaked like a mouse. S
3. Matt is a walking calculator. M
4. Calvin, our dog, is a quivering mass of jelly. M

Sentences will vary.

page 9
1. one who sees or watches
2. descent
3. c
4. strenuous

page 10
1. pathologist
2. graphologist
3. entomologist
4. paleontologist
5. meteorologist
6. ornithologist

page 11
1. b
2. a
3. b
4. c

page 12
1. smaller planets
2. larger planets
3. miner, minor
4. possible answers:
   astronomy
   astronaut
   astrodome
   astronomical

page 13
1. pray
2. Sentences will vary.
3. a. course b. coarse

page 14
1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a

page 15
1. g
2. i
3. b
4. d
5. f
6. j
7. h
8. c
9. e
10. a

page 16
1. b
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. c

page 17
leaf—least
leapfrog
leaky
league
leash
lean
learner
reversible—reward
revise
revive
review
revolve
revisit

page 18
1–10 Answers will vary depending on the dictionaries being used.

1. alarm
2. blockade
3. collie
4. elephant
5. freckles
6. pirates
7. vowel
8. waffle

page 19
1. comet, dragonfly
2. syllables
3. the letters in parentheses
4. n.
5. comet
6. dragonfly
7. pl.

page 20
1. Chapter V
2. Chapter III
3. yes
4. Chapter III,
5. Chapter I
6. Chapter IV

page 21
1. 7, 9–15
2. 12–15
3. six
4. 34, 36, 37–39
5. 44–47
6. 46
7. six

pages 22 and 23
1. in the front of the book
2. at the back of the book
3. under "Waterlilies," page 37
4. table of contents
5. 7, 9–11
6. Index is in alphabetical order and lists every page on which information appears. The table of contents lists chapter titles and pages.

pages 24 and 25
1. A and B
2. E and F
3. C and D
4. F and G
5. H and I
6. G and H

The time lines on page 25 will vary.

pages 26 and 27
1. Art and Recreation
2. Linguistics
3. Religion
4. Biography
5. General Works
1. Literature
2. Applied Science
3. Science
4. History

page 28
1. 900–999
2. 800–899
3. 700–799
4. 600–699
5. 500–599
6. 400–499
7. 300–399
8. 200–299
9. 100–199
10. 000–099

page 29
1. Beb–Cal
2. Ham–K
3. Q–Z
4. Q–Z
5. title, author

pages 30 and 31
1. *Jungle Home*
2. Catherine Burke
3. the author's two-year study of apes, their family structures, and changing environment
4. the call number
5. 2, 1, 3
6. publisher, number of pages, illustrated or not, Library of Congress number

pages 32 and 33
1. Dragons Found Beneath City
2. Sam Turner
3. what—dragons and dinosaurs
   when—Saturday where—Harrison, ND
4. My Brother Desmond
5. My Brother Desmond
6. The articles would not be reliable. You could not believe what was written. Papers may not sell. Newspaper may go out of business.

page 34
1. Volume 5
2. earthquake
3. earthworm
4. three
5. three
6. Moon

page 35
1. c
2. Titles will vary.
3. A volcano erupted. May 18, 1980
   Mount St. Helens, Washington
4. a, b, e

page 36
1. b 2. Titles will vary. 3. b 4. a, b, d

page 37
1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a, b, d, f 5. a

page 38
1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a

page 39
1. c 2. a 3. b

page 40
1. moonth
2. mooney
3. hamoonburger
4. camoonera
5. timoonber
6. Novemoonber

page 41
1. fiction
2. fact
3. fiction
4. fact
5. fiction
6. fact

I amoon your neighbor fromoon Earth. I camoone to mooneet you and learn moonore about life on the moon.

pages 42 and 43
1. c 3. b 5. b
2. a 4. a 6. c

page 44
1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b

page 45
1. Chapter I
2. Chapter III
3. Chapter II
4. 29
5. Chapter II, 15, 22

page 46
1. late January or early February
2. one or two days to two weeks or more
3. Date is determined by the changes in the moon.
4. dumplings, mushrooms, noodles, cakes, cookies

page 47
1. b 2. c 3. a

pages 48 and 49
1866, Cedarville, Illinois, fortunate college, Hull House, Chicago women, vote, World War I, 1931, Peace

page 50
1, 5, 2, 4, 3, 6, 7, 8

page 51
1. modern city life, old-fashioned country life
2. Titles will vary.
3. experienced peasant women
4. horse-drawn plow
5. freshly harvested food
6. red-tile roofed

pages 52 and 53
1. Kansas City
2. Philadelphia
3. Nashville
4. Denver
5. New Orleans

pages 54 and 55
1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b
5. Because it is mostly grasslands and forests.
6. Answers will vary.

pages 56 and 57
I'd like to tell you about my friend Colleen. She is nine years old and lives in Alaska in an Indian village called Tanacross, about 160 kilometers from the Canadian border. A lot of people think that the only native people that live in Alaska are Eskimos. But Colleen's people, the Athabascans, live in the largest region of Alaska, known as the Interior.

page 58
1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b

page 59
1. b 2. a, d 3. c 4. Answers will vary.

page 60
1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a or e 5. e or a

page 61
1. c 2. a, c, d 3. a 4. c 5. c

page 62
1. a, c, e 2. b, c 3. a, b, d

page 63
1. eared, earless
2. eared
3. b
4. earless
5. b, c

page 64
1. b
2. Titles will vary.
3. a. tiny, food
   b. tough
   c. grow

page 65

Robots with computer brains are already being used to explore other planets and deep oceans of our own planet. Robots with legs are being developed to go across rough land where there are no roads. Some companies already have little mail robots that carry boxes and letters from a mail room to people's desks.

page 66

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a. less
   b. more

page 67

1. i 3. d 5. e 7. a 9. f
2. g 4. b 6. c 8. h

page 68

1. 30° 2. 10° 3. 122° 4. 0°

page 69

1. kilometers 5. centimeters 9. centimeters
2. centimeters 6. kilometers 10. centimeters
3. meters 7. centimeters 11. meters
4. meters 8. meters

page 70

1. > 3. < 5. > 7. < 9. <
2. > 4. < 6. > 8. > 10. <

page 71

1. 2 minutes
   3 hours
2. 8 hours and 25 minutes
   45 minutes
   7 hours and 40 minutes

page 72

1. 12
   $16.20
2. 14 m.p.g.
   No, 168 miles

page 73

1. $25.60
2. $128.00
3. $12.80
4. $115.20

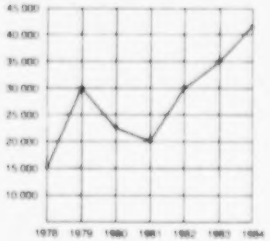
pages 74 and 75

Answers will vary depending on the items ordered.

page 76

1. hot dogs
   30 pounds
2. fruit
   13 pounds
3. 15 pounds
4. hot dogs
5. bread
   26 pounds
6. 20 pounds
   bread

page 77



page 78

1. $270.00
2. $410.00
3. $442.80
4. $392.80

page 79

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b

pages 80 and 81

When I first ran for President, few people outside my hometown knew what I looked like. But there was great curiosity about my appearance. Many people wondered whether I could really be as ugly as some newspaper stories hinted. Afraid I would lose the election, my friends were determined to show the country good-looking pictures of me—whether or not I deserved them.

pages 82 and 83

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a

pages 84 and 85

1. c. a camp counselor
2. b. a bored camper
3. a. an enthusiastic camper
4. a and c
5. b

pages 86 and 87

1. a, b, c, e
2. a, b, e, f, h
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.

pages 88 and 89

1. a, b, c, f
2. Answers will vary.
3. c

page 90

1. R 3. F 5. R
2. F 4. R 6. F

page 91

1. R 3. F 5. R
2. F 4. F 6. F

page 92

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c